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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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McGill University Policy on Niseis Scored by CCF Leader

MONTREAL, Que. — The McGill University policy of barring Nisei Students was scored last week by M. J. Coldwell, CCF party leader at a meeting of Montreal teachers, professors and students.

Replying to a question from the floor following his address here to members of Montreal teaching profession and university students as to his view on the policy said to be practised by McGill University of ruling out entrance of Japanese Canadian students to its student body and requiring higher scholastic standing for Jewish students entering the university, Mr. Coldwell stated that "any university that does that kind of thing forfeits its right to be called a university," reported the Montreal Gazette. He added that the such a university would forfeit its right to receive educational grants "as would be made under a CCF government."

Contacted following the meeting for comment on the CCF party leader's pronouncement, Dr. F. Cyril James, principal and vice-chancellor of McGill University said that would make "no statement."

Mr. Coldwell made his statement against the university policy at a meeting attended by Montreal teachers, professors and students of McGill University and Sir George William College had been invited. Dr. J. Stanley, City Counciller and member of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal was chairman.

The statement followed an address by Mr. Coldwell in which he outlined the needs of Canadian education.

Mr. Coldwell stated in response to a question from a member of the audience that the CCF preferred publicly-owned state universities and added that he hoped the time would come when all universities would be free to all those who could benefit from university education.

'Bigotry at McGill' Says U. of Toronto

TORONTO, Ont. — "The Varsity" undergraduate newspaper at the University of Toronto denounced editorially on October 27, the McGill University Senate's decision to bar Canadian students of Japanese descent and declared:

"The McGill Senate, by this announcement, exposes itself to the charge of practising at home the policies and practices the rest of the country is fighting abroad."

The editorial charged that the regulation was "pointless and narrow."

"Particular objection is taken to the statement that since Japanese Canadians are not allowed in the armed services or war industries, they cannot be allowed in the university. One mistaken and semi-Fascist regulation cannot be justified by pointing out another, equally mistaken."

"Universities are supposedly the homes of learning and enlightenment: and by virtue of this fact singularly free from prejudices, bigotry and antipathies."

The editorial stated that the situation was reminiscent of the "alien question" at the University of Toronto two years ago when efforts were made to bar foreign-born and exiled aliens. All of proven loyalty to Canada were admitted and the editorial added that "very little, if any, question has arisen over the acceptance of Japanese Canadian students here."

It was pointed out that the war research work done at McGill does not exceed that done in Toronto and stated, "yet Japanese Canadian students of proven loyalty and sufficient academic qualities are allowed to study here. On top of this, the average student has no more access to the secret war research being done at a university than an outsider, for obvious security reasons."

It was alleged by the McGill University as one of the reasons for barring Niseis was that much war research is being done at McGill and that the risk of exposure of this work to the enemy must be avoided.

Poll on Racial Issue Held At University of Manitoba

WINNIPEG, Man.—A poll of individual student's opinion on racial issues is being conducted at the University of Manitoba with three thousand questionnaires being distributed among the students. The poll, which began November 1, is sponsored by the Inter-Racial Fellowship Group of the University of Manitoba.

The data gathered from the poll is to be used as a basis for a brief which will be presented to the minority committee of the Canadian Youth Commission.

The questionnaire drawn up by the Inter-Racial Group asks for among other questions, whether racial discords are prominent enough to endanger Canadian unity, a possible solution to racial problems and personal reaction and opinion on innate mental capacities and traits of the various racial groups.

The Inter-Racial group was first organized last year by the Student's Christian Movement. This group is comprises students of almost all nationalities attending the university.

NEWS REEL

'Inhuman Suggestion'

VANCOUVER, B. C. — A small number of citizens recently expressed their belief that the memorial erected for the Japanese Canadian soldiers who gave their lives during the World War I should be removed, it was stated in a letter to the editor of the Vancouver Province.

The letter in attacking such an attitude added that "there is something inhuman in the suggestion".

Postwar Highway Project

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Completion of the Hope-Princeton Highway project will be the number one project for the Provincial Department of Public Works immediately after the war, Pemier John Hart announced at Princeton, B. C., during his recent Okanagan tour, reported the CP.

A number of evacuees are still working on roadcamps on this project.

Hutterite Problem

CALGARY, Alta.—In a resolution presented by Alberta school trustees, education conducted outside the Hutterite colonies was voted as the most possible solution to the "Hutterite problem."

The trustees urged that the School Act be enforced and that Hutterite children be transported in the same vehicles to schools as the other children.

Any change in the set up for education was to make them good Canadians and this could be done better by taking them away from the environment of their colony for their schooling, trustees said.

Greenwood Supervisor Leaves for New Post

GREENWOOD, B. C. — W. MacTavish, B.C. Security Commission supervisor for this centre for the past year left for Toronto November 3 to take up a new post in the east.

It is reported that he received a [illegible] from G. Collins, Japanese Placement Commissioner of the charge in position.

Mr. MacTavish will be succeeded by assistant supervisor C. L. Cowdrill as supervisor.

No definite word as to the nature of his new position was given. Mrs. MacTavish is at present still residing in Greenwood.

Mr. MacTavish was supervisor at Syndon last year and last September when the Wood Fuel Project was getting underway was [illegible] for all projects in the [illegible] Valley.

Board May Complete Segregation This Year

NO DETAILS ON OTTAWA CONFERENCE

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

OTTAWA.—Conferences of Ottawa officials, attended by George Collins, Commissioner of Japanese Placement from Vancouver, were under way here for some time last week. Mr. Collins arrived in the federal capital early in the week, later visiting placement offices in Montreal and the Southern Ontario project.

It is thought that these latest conferences with Mr. Collins would crystallize discussions that have been going on for months in regard to the active carrying out of the government policy enunciated by the Prime Minister in his speech of last August.

Although no official information has been divulged, it now appears that some public action will be taken before the close of the year, interviews with Ottawa sources indicated.

Further plans in the setting up of the "semi-judicial" commission to "separate the sheep from the goats" seem to have veered toward a three-man board, composed possibly of representatives from the Bench and Justice Department.

The first move, it appears likely, will be to ascertain the numbers and the names of all persons of Japanese origin in the country who wish to return or to go to Japan.

This critical decision is one which will have to be definitely made in the very near future. Action is concretely expected before the New Year.

THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

Whether all individuals expressing a wish to go to Japan will be segregated into one settlement is as yet, however, unknown.

Upon completion of this first phase the investigating commission will then examine records and evidence to ascertain if there are others who might to be sent out of the country.

There is strong feeling that once the work of the commission is done, active encouragement will be given to all who elect to remain in Canada to go out on dispersal and resettlement programs. The thought at the present time is clearly against compulsion of any kind.

But it is equally clear that future policy of the government will be decided very largely by the response made by the people themselves toward the encouragement given in aid of resettlement.

That encouragement will lie principally in easing restrictive policy with regard to the acquiring of houses in which to live, land to farm as independent farmers, and businesses to operate as independent proprietors.

It is thought that more positive encouragement might be given in some cases through the grant of subsidies which would enable worthwhile individuals and families to re-establish themselves.

CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

On the other hand, it is definitely in mind that control of the movement of persons of Japanese origin will have to be retained if unduly large re-congregations are to be avoided.

Such control is accurately regarded as being essential in order to give assurance to various communities accepting former British Columbians that disproportionately large numbers will not be settled within their boundaries. This, of course, is the fear that disturbs local officials even if they themselves are not afflicted with a personal prejudice. It may be a necessary, although recognizeably serious, palliative to public opinion.

There is perhaps a tendency not to appreciate fully the important social factors which stand in the way of complete dispersal — particularly of the bulk of people still resident in the interior British Columbia settlements. When these are more accurately recognized it may be possible that projects allowing for group resettlement can be located or created.

Coaldale School Board Decides:

No Fees from Evacuee Students

COALDALE, Alta.—Nisei students attending the local high school here will not be charged the $7 per month high school education fee for the 1944-45 term, the board of trustees disclosed recently.

In Alberta, the province and the federal government pays a sum of $65 per child to the schools. This however, applies to only students in elementary grades and at the latest report, both governments had refused to accept responsibility for the high school student.

A few of the districts in the south Alberta have borne the cost of evacuee high school student education, but in most cases, the assessed monthly fee is still paid to the schools by the evacuees.

Fees were not paid last year here but at the opening of the new school term this year, the school board trustees had demanded that payment be made.

It was largely through the efforts of the Mutual Aid Society secretary S. Takata, who appealed to the school board trustees to withdraw the demand for fees, that Nisei students are now able to attend high school without payment of fees. In his appeal, Mr. Takata pointed out that the average evacuee income earned from sugar beet farming was inadequate to meet both cost of living and miscellaneous expenses. He added that the evacuee families had co-operated and aided the local farmers in sugar beet harvesting in the district for the past three years.

Tashme High Recognized By Department of Education

TASHME, B.C.—The Tashme High School has been officially recognized by the Department of Education as a private high school. For the past two years, the high school was conducted on correspondence courses sent from the Provincial Department of Education and taught by United Church missionaries and volunteer high school graduates.

Under the present status, the high school will not be required to send in term examinations to the Department of Education in Victoria. Provincial examinations, however, will be held in June for Junior and Senior matriculation students.

According to regulations, unless the teachers are qualified in the B. C. standard teacher's examinations as set up by the Department of Education, schools are not recognized as institutions and term examinations are sent to Victoria for final checking.

The teaching staff is headed by principal Miss K. Greenbank, B. A. Others on the staff are Miss M. McLachlan, B. A., Miss W. McBride and Mr. E. Best besides a number of high school graduates who are enlisting in teaching.

Attendance is now well over the 150 mark.

Increase of 27 in Canada:

B.C. Pop. up Despite Relocation

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Sixty-seven evacuees relocated from British Columbia during the month of October but the province's total Japanese population was increased by nine, according to figures released by the B.C. Security Commission, reported the Canadian Press.

(In the detailed list of relocees released by the B. C. Security Commission which appear on page 5, only fifty-one is listed as having left, B.C. This would indicate that actually there is a larger increase in population than is reported.)

During October, B. C. Japanese increased in number from 15,643 to 15,652, said the report.

A Security Commission official said the increase resulted from the return to B. C. of "quite a large group who had been in an Eastern province on temporary work," the CP reported.

Births also contributed to the increase.

A slight decrease in relocees in October is shown compared to September's 72.

Latest figures also show that during last month, Canada's Japanese population increased by 27, from 22,774 to 22,801.

The relocation tempo in Hamilton slackened down last month and Montreal took over the lead as the centre receiving the most relocees. Southern Ontario, however, continued to attract the most resettlers.

Slocan City led the interior towns in the movement at points of origin with New Denver trailing.

ALBERTANS LEAVE FOR LOGGING CAMPS

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Nearly 400 Japanese evacuees are expected to leave sugar beet farms of Southern Alberta for employment in logging camps and sawmills of Alberta this winter, D. C. Archibald, Alberta representative of the B.C. Security Commission said Tuesday, reported the CP.

Mr. Archibald stated that two groups had already left this area for forestry work near Chisholm, in the Lesser Slave Lake district, and that more are expected to go shortly to that region and to camps in the Macleod and Rocky Mountain House districts in Northern Alberta. A number of evacuees were employed in these districts last year.

The first group of Japanese men left last Thursday and was comprised of about 40 workers. The second contingent of 70 men left Monday night.

Sawmill and logging camp operators have placed orders for large numbers of Japanese workers and more men are volunteering daily for forestry work, but the number of volunteers is still below the demand, said the report.

In leaving beet farms to which they have been allocated, evacuees going to forestry work are given releases valid until the end of March, the B.C. Security Commission said.

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

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Our Stake in Democracy

Our written history of the past century is fairly stained with the blood of man. Democracy as a political system has evolved as a result of this sanguine historical process. It is wrong to believe that it has had an easy birth; it is built more on man's errors than his right judgment. Even a casual perusal of our history will bear evidence that we have paid dearly to achieve it, however imperfect it may be.

It is precisely for the defence of this democratic philosophy that once again the allied nations of the world are engaged in the most destructive and costliest of wars. Even a later critical historian will have no serious quarrel with the contention that it is largely a conflict of ideological principles. Our own country—Canada—as a democratic nation, is involved in this mighty war, lest the lights of democracy should grow dim and the principle die.

Our country—Canada—then, it is to be assumed, is vitally interested in the preservation of this principle. It is to be assumed again, that this principle is worthy of such a defence. It is in fact, worthy in its defence of mobilizing the entire energy of our nation and expending the lives of our young men, which cannot be measured in terms of material cost.

But it cannot be said that democracy as it is practiced here in Canada as elsewhere in the democratic world, is perfect. There is a well-founded fear on this continent that it did not apply to some sections of its population. But democracy is an adjustable organic thing that can be made better within its essential framework. It is also an organic thing that demands for its well-being that its people be taught of its values and be disciplined to respect its principles. It has to be taught because its essential ideas must be inculcated into people so that they are able to practice it and want to make it better. It demands discipline, because in the wide latitude of ideas inherent in its philosophy, there is a germ that can destroy it altogether. In short, democracy must constantly improve lest it should retrogress, it must be vigilantly watched lest it should die from causes within it, and it must be defended lest it should be destroyed from without.

Probably no other segment of Canadian population has been subject to such multitude of trials as have been our refugees of war from the Pacific Coast. Some of us have questioned that all these indignities and restrictions have been necessary and that these procedures conformed to democratic standards. Yet we realize, if somewhat sadly, that if our democracy has been weak and imperfect, it can be made to improve. We realize too, that this is what the Canadian people want to do, and that this is the direction of our real progress.

Herein lies our own stake in the outcome of this war. If we have been unhappy, often unreasonably, perhaps democracy as it is practiced today in Canada has been imperfect in its detail. Yet it will be no exaggeration to say that the only hope of our satisfactory future in Canada is the defeat of all forces that would extinguish it, and in its preservation, we will give it a chance to improve in its growth, and some day can hope to share it on an equal basis with the rest of the Canadian people.

Going Ahead With Studies

Students across Canada are putting their nose to the grindstone with the coming Christmas examinations in the offing and the least of their interest would be the fact that the third year of the evacuation would be soon rolling around.

Although there has been a not-too-encouraging report—the McGill University Senate's decision to bar Nisei students—it is gratifying to note that Niseis are going ahead in elementary, high school and university studies. A correspondent has reported that the Coaldale High School will not charge tuition fees this year, further aiding the Nisei to advance in studies. It has been revealed from Tashme that the high school there has been recognized by the Department of Education as a regular private high school; no longer necessitating term examination papers to be sent to Victoria for final checking. Other reports indicate that minor students suffer no discrimination in elementary schools and universities are accepting Niseis into their classes.

It is fitting therefore, that with the close of Education Week today, that students are making the best of educational opportunities offered them.

On Nisei GI's

Subway Scene . . .

The two soldiers sitting in the subway train had seen a lot of action. A ~~look at their~~ campaign ribbons showed that. One boy was what some might call a "typical" American—tall, rawboned, freckle-faced; the other was small and slight, obviously of Japanese heritage. A man stood in front of them, glaring at the Japanese American boy. Then he gave vent to a stream of profanity that accused and denounced that boy because he dared to have Japanese blood, and held the audacity to wear an American uniform.

Neither of the soldiers said a word. At the next station they got off the train. As they started to move toward the door, it was apparent to every person in that car that the Japanese boy was blind, and needed the other man to guide him.

—New York PM

Fighting for five things . . .

"As I see it, we Japanese Americans in this theatre (with the U. S. Seventh Army in France) have five things to do.

First, to fight for the United States and help win the war. Second, by making a good showing to ensure our future in the United States. Third, to justify the confidence of Americans and the American army in us. Fourth, to disprove the argument of race-baiters and to prove that we are Americans and not Japanese and not in any way sympathetic with Japanese militarism. Fifth, to give the lie to Japanese propaganda which would harp on this war as a conflict of color or race, when it really is a conflict between ideologies."

—Cpl. Mike M. Masaoka

Nisei in Uniform . . .

The War Relocation Authority issued on October 31 a pamphlet, "Nisei in Uniform" relating battle exploits of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry.

The pamphlet describes the record of the 100th Infantry Battalion and its much decorated members. "Men whose parents came from Japan are showing that devotion to America and gallantry in action are not determined by the color of the skin," the pamphlet declares.

"No publication can do full justice to the heroism of Joe Nisei," Dillon S. Myer WRA director was quoted as saying. He explained that Nisei achievement in Burma and France had been reported too late for inclusion in the pamphlet. Speaking of the Japanese American soldier, Mr. Myer said:

"He is giving a splendid account of himself faster than anyone can record it."

Grandfather of two in Service . . .

The oldest Nisei and first Japanese American soldier, 72 year old Nobuteru Harry Sumida, is the proud grandparents of two members in the U. S. Army, a granddaughter and a grandson.

The white haired Japanese American, served as gunner's mate on the battleship Indiana during the Spanish American war in 1898 when his leg was struck by a cannon shot. He was receiving treatment for rheumatism in his left leg, the result of the old wound, at the Manzanar hospital.

Pinball Machine Lifesaver . . .

An unusual story when addiction to pinball machines saved a Nisei GI's life on the Fifth Army front in Italy is told in the Pacific Citizen.

Private Yoshio Tagami truck driver with the Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team saw a pinball machine in an old vacated building while parked in a captured Italian village. It was sheer delight to Pfc. Tagami, the pinball machine addict.

The story continues that he began to play the machine when German artillery began to shell the town. After the [illegible] was over Pfc. Tagami stepped outside to find a huge crater where he had stood only a moment before.

"After this war, I'm going to play many pinball machines, I say," vowed the Nisei GI.

Nisei Bearing On Postwar Problems

By E. E. Best

There is at present a strong temper among Canadian and American Japanese to return to Japan. Estimated figures show that upwards of 5,000 peoples contemplate this move. Many of the Nisei (second generation) have striven to present the interests of our own country to their parents but no longer feel they can do so in view of the treatment they as a people continue to receive at our hands. Many of them are now prepared to return to their homeland though they have little idea of the real nature of the social structure into which they most fit if they return. The press, in British Columbia most particularly, continues to be the voice of reaction and race prejudice. Since it is the strongest voice that comes to the folk in the relocation centres they are literally afraid to leave them because they believe they are not wanted by the country at large. They claim there is no future for them here. To hear them talk that and to know the richness that lies in them on personalities, to know the loss it will prove to our country, is a heartbreaking experience. But it does not stop there; the implications of such a move on their part will reach out far beyond the confines of personal feeling.

What will this move mean in terms of future world peace? What significance will it have in the realm of international relation in the Pacific world, indeed in the whole realm of relationships between Caucasians and coloured peoples? In the first place it will be more unprecedented in human history for it will not be the return to their native land of a people who had been forcefully exiled from it, but the return of a people who feel they have been "kicked out" of the land of their choice and must go back to a land which they look upon only as they knew it in the dim and distant past.

Authorities claim that the Nisei will find it much more difficult to assimilate there than they ever have, or will, here. Moreover, the whole group will be smarting, not with the fanned hatred of the battlefield that largely disappears with the noise of battle itself, but with a hurt nursed through the brooding years of life in a relocation centre cut off from the outside world. Forces that are interested in the prolongation of misunderstanding will use this group for their own cause; will, on the side, hold them up as an example of the attitude of the Caucasian world to the coloured and, on the other, the inability of coloured peoples to assimilate into the life of our western world. Irreparable damage will be done to the foundations of a future peace.

Need Cooperation to Reach Solution

There are a few practical suggestions that can be followed in the attempt to avoid this catastrophe. Of course there will be a certain number of Japanese citizens who were here as business agents who will want to return to their own land as soon as possible. That presents no particular problem.

What can we do to enable those who have lost confidence in the people of our own land to regain that confidence? In the first place we can help them to see that the attitude of the press, in general is as false in its interpretation of the best people's feeling in this country toward them as that press assertions about the Canadian Japanese people have been false. Let us appeal to all periodicals that are interested in a better Canada to open a drive on this question. Some such as "The Saturday Night" have already done an excellent job. It appears that many large periodicals in the American west coast have already gone into reverse gear and are taking a much more kindly and just attitude to their American Japanese citizens. The Church, particularly in Britsih Columbia, should be awakened to her responsibility in this matter by calling for an attitude of warmth and welcome on the part of those in its constituency to all Canadian Japanese. General resolutions about our faith as a Church in the principles of human brotherhood are not enough unless we are willing to go all out to make that brotherhood a reality whether opportunity offers itself.

Here is a great opportunity! The Prime Minister should be asked to make an appeal to all influential people on this coast, indeed throughout the country, to refrain from all utterances and acts to betray racial discrimination. He should be asked, too, to contact the army as to the advisability of allowing the free movement of these people anywhere in the country as Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, has already done in the U. S. A. The full rights of citizenship should be extended to all racial groups without delay. That one act would have untold significance for the safe-guarding of the future peace of world.

There is something, too, that our Canadian and American Japanese can do about it. Let us ask them to see their contemplated action not simply from the short range viewpoint which is largely governed by the natural longing for social acceptation, but in the light of what, it has been suggested, that action will mean in terms of the future peace of the world.

If Canadian and American Japanese will struggle on toward a creative solution of their relationship here, which means simply, to begin with, that they remain in this country, their action will have an influence on the racial front far out of proportion to their numbers. Their's is a high calling if they will rise to its challenge.

Youth and Time

It is not a matter of cheeks, red lips and supple knees; it is a temper of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigour of the emotions; it is a freshness of the deep springs of life.

Youth means a temperamental predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite of adventure over the love of ease. This often exists in a man of fifty more than in a boy of twenty.

Whether seventy or sixteen, there is in every being's heart the love of wonder, the sweet amazement at the stars and the starlike things and thoughts, the undaunted challenge of events, the unfailing child-like appetite for what is next, and the joy and the game of life.

Nobody grows old by merely living a number of years; people grow old only by deserting their ideals. Years wrinkle the skin, but to give up enthusiasm wrinkles the soul. Worry, doubt, self-distrust, fear and despair . . . these are the long, long years that bow the head and turn the growing spirit back to dust.

You are as young as your faith, as old as your doubt; as young as your self-confidence, as old as your fear; as young as your hope, as old as your despair.

In the central part of your heart there is a wireless station; so long as it receives messages of beauty, hope, cheer, courage, grandeur and power from the earth, from men and from the Infinite, so long are you young.

When the wires are all down and the central place of your heart is covered with snows of pessimism and the ice of cynicism, then you are grown old indeed and may God have mercy on your soul.

—[illegible]

高賃金仕事は漸減
晩香坡で失業者が増加

「晩香坡發」「高賃金の軍需工場の仕事口は漸次しつゝあり、彼ら勞働人は低い賃金の仕事に早急に復歸する用意をしなければならぬ」と[illegible]●[illegible]●ホート氏は聲明してゐるが、最近解雇された婦人や、一週時給六十仙から八十仙で働いて居た者達は最早そんな仕事口は見付け得ないで居るのである。右の問題に關する會議が二週間前勞働合衆專門の特別會議でセントラル●[illegible]當局は「ビーシー州内には一萬二千からの仕事口があるけれども、解雇された勞働者らは是迄に比べて賃金の低いそれら仕事を受諾しなければならぬ事になつて居る。晩香坡の勞働者を一時解雇し、彼などといふ仕事口は急速に消失しつゝあるのだ」そして、晩市方面で産業が急に擴張されない限り解雇された勞働者は以前の賃金水準の仕事に復歸せねばなるまいといふ見解を述べたのである。

（晩香坡發）十月中に於ける晩香坡の男女失業者數は千人増して四千人近くなつたとセレクチブサーヴイス當局で發表してゐるが、政府機工場の運轉中止が該増加の主因である。

（晩香坡發）十月初め以來ボーイング飛行機工場は約千三百人の從業員を解雇したが現在三つの工場就勞者は六千人である。今後の從業者の増減は戰況の展開とビー二九機が軍から要求されるか否かにかゝつて居る。

二週間の賃金附ハラデー

（レジャイナ發）サスカチワンのシーシーエフ政府は農地働き人をも含めてあらゆる勞働者（獨立從業者だけは此の範疇につき除く）に一年に二週間の賃金附ハラデーを與へる法律をつくつた。尚政府は十萬弗を投じて北部サスカチワンのラク・ラ・ロンジ湖に魚の加工場を建てる事になつたが之はシーシーエフ政府の天然資源開發の第一着手である。

○

（トロント發）最近當市で開催されたカナダ勞働會議（[illegible]）の大會では

▲カナダ人總ては十八歳に達したら領、州、市町村の參政權を與へ現存の市民としての適當なる選擧權行使を制束してゐるあらゆる規定を取除くべきである

▲カナダの勞働者總てに對し一年千五百弗の最低賃金規定を實施せよ

▲ドミニオン政府の子供扶助料案を支持する

等々の決議を通過した。會議長には晩香坡のペンゴウ氏が再選されたが大會に友誼代表として出席した米國勞働組合會議のブラウン氏は其の演説中で世界中の勞働運動統一を力説した。

製材所運轉
ランビーで活潑

（ランビー發）當地のシカレット會社のロッグ山には卅九名のソーミル人が働いて居る。最近の大雨で道が荒されログ搬出が出來なかつたので二百萬呎餘りのログが山にたまつてをり、アップの盛りにはミルは一時不振だつたが、新しいソーミルも一ケ所建築中で出來るとミルが最近増設されて今後活潑に運轉される事になつて居る。

人事消息

■結婚 ビーシー州レジャックの深澤猪作氏（靜岡縣人）次男宗氏はスローカンの三重縣人儀賀アサ氏長女靜枝孃と加田由太郎氏夫妻の仲介で十月廿八日スローカンのカソリック教會でカネグレーン神父司式の下に結婚しレジャックへ歸つた。

■出生 カズローの藤田作太郎氏夫人は十一月三日病院に於て女兒を出産母子共健全

タシメのハイスクールを
州文部當局が正式に承認

（タシメ發）合同教會によつて經營されてゐるタシメのハイスクールは「ファイヴ●ポイント●ハイスクール」としてビーシー州文部省から正式に承認された旨の通知があつた。同ハイスクールは試驗をヴィクトリヤに送つてチェックして貰はずともよい事になり、同時に文部省に聞き合せないで進級させることが出來るのである。文部省の規定では教師が有資格者でなかつたら學校を正式に承認しない事になつてゐるのである。現在の教師は次の通り

▲ミス●ケー●グリーンバンク（校長）△ミス●エム●サクラタラン△ミス●ダブルユー●デラブライド△ミス●ブーキスト●ベ

タシメ雜信

（タシメ通信）從來タシメの幼稚園教師として盡力せられてゐたライアン女史は「各地方病院訪問部隊」として晩香坡に轉任した。タシメ●ハイスクールの生徒は今や六十七名に達し是までマクラクラン女史とベスト氏の兩教師だつたが九月一日から更にグリーンバンク女史を校長として他にミス●マクブライドを加へて四名の教師に増員せられた。之ら教師の給料はカナダ合同教會婦人傳道會が負擔するもので其の恩惠に對し父兄母姉達は勿論一般日本人は感謝してゐる。十月廿三日には親和會主催の野球選手慰勞會が開催せられたが出席者五百餘人で餘興や賞品が授與せられ前後二式の餘興もあつて賑る盛會だつた。十月廿七日にはマニトバ州モリスの赤川教師が來訪、廿八日夜には合同教會主催にて歡迎茶話會を開き廿九日の日曜禮拜には同教師が說教、卅日の夜にはセクウィリアム教師と赤川教師の講演會が開かれたが、教師は「キング首相の日本人對策」につき、赤川教師はマニトバ在留日本人の狀態に就て夫々有益なる話があつた。赤川教師は卅一日午後當地を出發した。

交渉の結果授業料を免除
コールデールの日系ハイ校生に

（アルバータ州コールデール發）南部アルバータ州に於ける移動日本人生徒に對するハイスクール月謝問題に就ては昨年來アルバータ州政府文部省及館政府に交渉中で捗つてゐるところもあれば捗つてゐないところもあるといふ風な狀態であつたが當コールデールのハイスクールでは免除されてゐたところが本年新學期開始に當り月謝を納入するやうにとの通告に接したので、昨年以來此の問題の交渉に當つて來た相互援助會の幹事高田外次郎氏は

▲移動日本人のビーツ耕作より得る收入にては月謝支拂は困難である

▲日本人は農家と協調してビーツ耕作に貢獻して居る

等々のことを指摘して學務委員側と交渉した結果日系ハイ校生の月謝免除を決議させる事が出來た。現在日系ハイ校生は十三人で父母等は高山幹事の努力に對し深謝してゐる。

○

（カルガリー發）先週當地で開催されたアルバータ州の學務委員會議では「ハツトライト問題」─集團生活をしてゐて學校も彼らのコロニー內にあり外部の社會との接觸がない─に就き協議した結果滿場一致をもつて

ハツトライトの子供の教育はコロニー外で行ふべきであり、普通の學童を迎へする事でハツトライトの學童をはてゐやうにするがよい

といふ意味の決議を通過したが、南部アルバータに於けるハツトライトの人口は増加しつゝあり彼らの子供の教育は良きカナダ人をつくるに資する方法で行はれて居るとは言へぬと指摘された。

■婚約 トロントの佐々木勘夫氏と藤井國マリー孃は最近婚約した

■死亡 ミントの藤本國松氏（前ス村住）長男幸雄（二四）君はニウデンヴアー●サナトリアムで療養中の處十月廿日死去葬儀は十一一日同地佛教會で執行した。同藤本氏夫妻は廿八日にニウデンヴアーに出で十一月三日ミントへの歸途に就いた

結婚御挨拶

大下 巖
大畑 好子

右兩人事目下オンタリオ州ハミルトン市在住先輩トロント市在住汐崎文七様御夫妻の媒酌に依りて婚約中の處去る拾月拾四日ハミルトン市セントタイラス合同教會に於て結婚式執行仕候間此段各位友人知諸氏に御挨拶申上候何分若輩未熟の者共故今後共宜敷く御引導あつて御交誼の程願上候

タシメ在住
大垣 巖治
同 まさ
畑下 五十大
同 律子

御禮

御地在留中は一方ならぬご厚情に預り今回グリーンウツドへ移轉するに就きましても種々お世話に相なりました上にお見送りまで頂き洵に有難うございました。略儀乍ら紙上を以て深謝申上げ皆樣のご健勝を祈り上げます

十一月六日
小野寺 秀夫
家族 一同
カズロー在留御一同樣

御禮

私共が今回ハミルトンへ出發に際し色々とご配慮に預りました上にお見送りまでして頂き誠に有難うございました。御地滯在中のご懇情と併せて略儀乍ら紙上を以て深謝申し上げると共に皆樣の御多幸と御健康を祈ります

篠原 國雄
一末
子女
カズロー在留御一同樣

御禮

御地滯在中は一方ならぬお世話に相成り出發に際しては早朝寒さをも厭はず多數お見送り下さり厚くお禮申上げます。途中恙なく安着致しましたから御安心下さい。向寒の折柄皆樣のご健康を祈ります

十一月一日
森川 末吉
家族 一同
Brookmere, B.C.
タシメ在留皆樣

時計修繕並に細工業

▲時計材料一切東部へ各方面より緊急に取寄せ修繕も確實迅速に致し御便利に御用命に應じます

スローカンシティー 重田房造

◇結婚用指環 ◇男女腕時計 種々取り揃へました。御用命下さい。

Wedding Rings for
Ladies Wrist Watches
WATCH REPAIRING
Gold and Silversmith
FUSAZO SHIGETA
Box No. 19, Slocan City, B.C.

時計修繕業
田邊平五郎

▲どんな時計でも保障期間で安價に修繕致します。成るべく書留便にて御送付下さい。郵便を着くためシーオーデーで返送致します

● I guarantee repair on any make of watch.
● Please send by registered mail to avoid confusion. Repaired watches will be sent C.O.D. to your post office.

HEIGORO TANABE,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
WESTWOLD, B.C.

御禮

息幸雄儀ニウデンヴアー療院入院中は皆々様ご見舞を頂き又今回に際しても種々ご配慮に預り厚く供花香典等を賜り有難く感謝致します。一々參堂の上御禮申上ぐべき筈の處略儀乍ら紙上を以て御禮申上げます

十一月一日 ミントにて
藤本 國松
外家族 一同
ニウデンヴアー
スローカン
カズロー
各位

幸雄儀かねてニウデンヴアー療院で療養中の處十月二十日死去いたしました。葬儀は二十一日午後一時同地佛教會にて執行致しました。此段知人各位へ御通知申上げます

十一月三日
ミントにて
父 藤本 國松
母 きく
親族代表 家 藤 一
友人代表 寺口 與三郎
內田 泰三郎

散在と再定住勸奬政策の強化

年内に行はれるらしい日本人の『忠誠・不忠誠』選分け後に

（オタワにて中山特派員發）オタワ政府當局と日本人轉住局長コリンズ氏との協議は先週當地に於て進んでゐる。コリンズ氏は先週初め晩香坡から首都に着いて、モントリオル、南部オンタリオ州各地の日系人收容施設を訪問中なのである。今回のコリンズ轉住局長とオタワ政府當局との會談によつて、去る八月にキング首相から發表された日系加奈陀人に關する政府の政策は、益々具体化することだらうと見られてゐるが、未だ公式に聲明は發せられないものゝ、年末までには何等かの行動がとられるであらうとはオタワ當局との會見から窺はれるのである。而して所謂『忠誠、不忠誠』を選分けるところの『准裁判所』的な委員會の設置も多分大審院と司法省代表からなる三名の委員任命の方針がとられやうとしてゐる如くである。而して委員會が一旦設置されたら第一にとられる行動はカナダに殘る日系人にして日本へ歸りたいと望む者の數及び氏名を確めることだと見られてゐるが、その重大決定は必ず近き將來に行はれるであらうし、夫れが新年前であらうことが豫期されてゐる。斯うして日本へ歸りたいといふ意志を表明した者を一つの隔離居住地に入れるか否かは今のところ不明である。此の第一段階の仕事が濟んだら委員會は次には其の他になほ加奈陀から日本へ送り返さねばならぬ者があるか否かを確めるために人々のレコードや證跡を調べることになるであらう。又斯の如くして一度委員會の仕事が完了したら、加奈陀に留まることに決定せる人々に對する散在と再定住勸奬は一段と強化されることであらうと信じられてゐる。現在のところでは之れは決して強制的に行はれてゐるのではないと考へられて居るが、將來とても此の再定住の多くは政府の[illegible]援助に人々自身が如何に應へるかにかゝつてきまるだらうとみられて居る。

制束規定は 緩和されて 積極的援助

而して此の再定住奬勵の基本は、彼等が住むべき家、獨立農者として立ち行くに必要なる土地、獨立業者として立つて行けるビズネス等に關する制束規定を緩和することに置かれるであらうが、モツと積極的な奬勵——或場合には相當の價値ある個人や家族が生活を再建することが出來るやうに補助もする事になるだらうとも考へられてゐる。其の反面に於て、日系人が不相應に大きく集結することを回避するためには日系人の自由なる動きを制束する規定は決定的に保持されるであらうとみられて居るが、斯る規定はビーシー州から移動した者が再定住する社會内に不均合なほどに多數押掛けるものではないといふ事を、日系人を受け容れる各地の社會に保證するためにも必要だと考へられてゐるのである。此の點は、日系人を受け容れる地方當局が個人的には偏見を持つてをらずとも社會を騷がせる恐れがあると心配するからの事であり、此の制束は重大な事ではあるといふものゝ、輿論を緩和するためには止むを得ざる事でもあるだらう。此の完全なる散在政策を實行する途上に横はつてゐるそころの社會的要因の重要性を全的に認識しない傾向は、特に未だビーシー州インテリア居住地に在る多數の人々の間にあるかも知れないが、此の點が一層正確に認識されたら、或ひは集團的再定住も出來るやうになるであらうと云はれてゐる。

ビーシーの日系人數增加

東行者はあるが臨時仕事からの歸來者や出生で

（晚香坡發）十月中にビーシー州から東行した日本人は六十七名あつたが「東部の州に一時的な仕事に出かけてゐた相當數の者が歸つて來たのと出生の爲」州內の日本人は九名增加して一萬五千六百五十二人になつたとビーシーセキュリテーコミッションで發表した統計に示されてゐる旨カナデアンプレスは報じてゐる。（コミッションから本社に送られて來た十月中の東行者氏名は英文欄入頁にある如くで五十一名だが、之によるとビーシー州內の日本人數は更に增加する事になる）又最近の統計ではカナダ全体の日本人は二十七名增加して二萬三千八百七人となつてゐる。尚十月中の東行者の行先は矢張り南部オンタリオが最大であるが、平原州からクエベック州へかけて可成り廣く散在再定住したことが注目される。

ルーズベルト大統領大勝

十一月七日行はれた米國の選擧の投票計算はまだ完了しないが、民主黨のルーズヴェルト大統領は共和黨の候補デューイー知事よりも選擧人票數以上を獲得して四期大統領に當選、上院も下院も民主黨が勝利となつた。

（ロンドン發）スターリン首相は十一月七日のロシア革命廿七周年記念に於ける演說で日本を侵略國と稱し、平和愛好國によつて[illegible]侵略の爲の武力組織を創設し[illegible]に[illegible]らせねばなら[illegible]、[illegible]後にロシアが極東戰を援助する可能性ある事を暗示するものだと見られる。

日本軍反擊

レイテ島で激戰

日本軍はヒリツピンのレイテ島の米軍を反擊するためドシノーと其を送り込み兩軍の間に激戰が展開してゐるが日本軍司令官はシンガポール攻略の勇將山下將軍で一九三七年の上海事變の上陸部隊指揮官大川內少將等も隨つたといふ。而して米軍側では日本の飛行機や艦船を多數擊破したと主張してゐるが日本側でも「空中肉彈部隊」の自爆戰術で米國の艦船多數を擊沈乃至大破してゐると發表した。

あばれる超要塞機

（ワシントン發）米軍超要塞機ビー二九號は去る日曜日シンガポール及スマトラ島北部の日本軍航空油の精製所を爆擊したが、東京放送はビー二九號が十一月一日攻來し一週間內に三回に亘つて東京其他關東地方の工業地帶を偵察飛行し小笠原諸島や硫黃列島をも爆擊したと報じてゐる。

日本人に公正なれ

（ウイニペッグ發）去る火曜日當地で演說したシーシーエフの首領コールドウエル代議士は、加奈陀生れの日系人にして加奈陀に忠誠なる者は加奈陀人として公正に取扱ふべきであると強調し「日本を援助しようとした日系人又は加奈陀の戰爭遂行を妨げようとする者は直ちにインターンして戰後に處罰し若し理由が立てば日本に追放すべきである。併し我々は日系の若い加奈陀人をもつてゐる。彼等が若し加奈陀に忠誠であるならば彼の色の如何に關せず他の若きカナダ人同樣に取扱ふべきである、若し我等がヒットラーのやり方に從つてはイケないからだ」と述べた。

此の冬も山働きへ

シュガービーツの收穫を終へた 平原の日系人四百名が

（レスブリッヂ發）此の冬も四百人近くの日本人が南部アルバータのシュガービーツ農地から州內の伐木場及製材所に働きに出る事と豫想されてゐるとビーシーセキュリテーコミッションのアルバータ代表アーチボルド氏は發表してゐる。既に北方のチズホルム近くのスレーヴレーキ地方の山働きとして二組が出發したが近くでクラウド、ロッキー、マウンテン、ハウス地方と共に更にチズホルムへ出かける事になつて居ると云はれる。第一の組四十人は先週木曜日に出發し第二の組七十人は今週月曜日に出發したのである。ソーミルやキャンプでは標準賃金を支拂ふ他に多數の日本人を募集してゐるが日本人側では家族持、獨身者双方が各々之に應募して居るがまだ[illegible]要求を充たすまでに至つて居ない。尚之等の木材業に働きに行く日本人等は來年春には再び農地へ歸つて來るのである。

（レスブリッヂ發）南部アルバータ州では先週木曜日から雪が降り始め、八吋から十二吋くらゐ積り、氣溫は二十度に下つたが、砂糖會社當局は「麥類の收穫は完了して居るし、シュガービーツも九十八パーセントまでは掘つた。理想的な收穫日和だつたし、ビーツは多分三十三萬五千噸に達するであらうが良質であり、ピクチュアビュート及びレイモンドの工場は晝夜に運轉してをり昨年よりも長く一月に入つても作業を續けることになるであらう」と語つてゐる。

（ダイヤモンドシティ發）本季最初のアラシで積雪六吋に及んだがビーツ收穫は九十五パーセント位終了して平均一エーカーから十一噸乃至十二噸であつた。

（ウイニペッグ發）ウイニペッグ地方には先週木曜日降雪があり、氣溫は二十度に下つた。マニトバ、サスカチワン、アルバータ、オンタリオ一帶にかけて雪模樣である。マニトバ州でも好い[illegible]日和のうちにシュガービーツの收穫は終つた。

カムループス商議 キング首相に抗議

（カムループス發）カムループス商業會議所はキング首相に對し、日本人を加奈陀各州に散在せしめるといふ首相の政策は「馬鹿で、移働すぎて實行不可能であると思ふ」といふ手紙を送り「單一の解決策は日本人を日本へ送り還すことだ」と抗議してゐる。

人種差別問題調査

（ウイニペッグ發）マニトバ大學內の「異人種親友好增進會」では人種問題に關し十項からなる質問を發して學生の意見を集めてゐるが近く其の結果が發表される筈。

清水牧師を 東部に轉任方

ヘミルトン支部で要請

（ヘミルトン發）[illegible]會の清水牧師を東部に轉任さして貰ひたいと合同教會の傳道部長に求める請願書が[illegible]の東部散在地方で要望されてゐる。一世は言語の不自由からして牧師のやうな人のサービスが[illegible]だといふのが理由の一つで、東部に住む多くの[illegible]が多く[illegible]教會の[illegible]にも[illegible]とや東部に再定住した人々が[illegible]度に轉散してゆく上の[illegible]とされてゐることが[illegible]る。清水牧師は[illegible]ウデンヴァーの[illegible]に務る事してゐる。

グリーンウッドの 監督が更迭

（グリーンウッド發）當地の[illegible]シン監督ダ[illegible]氏は今般コリンズ轉住局長の[illegible]に當して十一月三日トロントへ向けて出發したがオンタリオ[illegible]地方の[illegible]と想像されてゐるが[illegible]リンズ氏に面會の上で[illegible]數もないらしい。[illegible]所が決定[illegible]當地には[illegible]ドナルド氏が就任した。

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の唯一の獨立不羈の週刊紙

（發行所）ビー・シー州カズロー
編輯兼發行者　生山國人
日本文編輯者　梅月高市
（購讀料一部十仙　一ケ月四十仙　前金六ケ月二弗　一ケ年四弗）

社說

吾等の安危を掛る

眞のデモクラシーの生長と發展

吾々の前世紀の歷史は、可なり人類の血をもつて汚されてゐる。政治形態としてのデモクラシーも此の血に色どられた歷史的過程の結果から展開したものである。それ故たやすく生れたものであると論ずることは誤りであつて、夫れは、人類の正しき判斷よりも、より多く血の過誤の上につくり上げられたものである。デモクラシーは、それが假令不完全なものであるにせよ、之を成就するために人類は、大きな犧牲を拂つたものであることは、吾々の歷史を讀んだだけで判るのである。

世界の聯合國がこの最も大がかりな、最も破壞的な、而して最も費用のかゝる戰爭に再び參加してゐるのも、此のデモクラチツクな原則を擁護するためであることは明白である。後世の歷史批評家といへども、夫れが大部分は主義の上の鬪爭であつたといふ事には、重大なる異論はさしはさまないであらう。デモクラチツクな國家としての吾々の國——カナダ——は此の大きな戰爭に參加してゐるのであるが、それは、デモクラシーの光が淡くなつたり其の原則が消滅したりしてはならぬからのことである。

されば、吾國——カナダ——が此の原則を保持することに對して大なる關心を持つものであることは容易に推定出來る事であるし、此の原則は、斷乎擁護しなければならぬ價値あるものであることも想定できることであるのだ。夫れは非常時に於て、吾國の全能力を總動員し、物質的な價値をもつてしては計ることの出來ない吾が青年の生命をかけて擁護するだけの値打あるものなのである。

併しながら、世界到る所のデモクラシー國に於けると同樣に吾がカナダに於ても、現在行はれてゐるデモクラシーが完全なるものであると言ふことは出來ない。この大戰に於ては、それは國民の或部分に對しては適用されてゐないと言ふ事が出來るのである。だが、デモクラシーは有機的なものである、それは生長させることが出來るし、改善することが出來るものなのだ。それはまた、其の發達を阻礙のために、その國民に其の價値を敎へ其の原則を守ることを要求出來るところの有機的な信任そのものなのだ。其の根本的觀念が人人に感銘せしめ、それによつて彼等が之を實際に行ひ遂に其の改善を欲するやうに仕向けるために、デモクラシーの價値は人々に敎へ込まなければならぬものである。それは又、其の原理のもつ價値の觀念の故に、それを全的に破壞し得るところの要素をも含むものであるが故に、其の適用に當つては認識と規律が要求されるものでもある。之を要するに、デモクラシーは、之を遂行せしめないためには常に改善して行かねばならぬものであり、その內部的原因のために消滅させないやうにするため油斷なく注視しなければならず、外部より之を破壞されないやうに擁護しなければならないものであるのだ。

恐らくは、太平洋岸から移動させられた人々ほどに、大なる試練に屆つたものは、カナダの國民中の他の部分のものにはないであらう。吾々の中にあるものは、いつたい之らの不當な制束は必要なのであつたのか、それで斯る手段はデモクラシツクな標準に合致するものであるのかといふ疑問を起したほどであつたのだ。しかも、吾等は、斯る悲しむべき事があつたにも拘らず、吾がデモクラシーは斯樣くして不完全なりとはいへ、それをより良きものとなし生長させ得るものであることを認識するのである。而して、また吾々は、之れこそはカナダ人が殘さんと欲してゐるところのものであり、之れこそは吾々の眞の進歩發達への方向であることを知るのである。ないにしても、此の戰爭の結果がもたらす吾々自身の安危はかゝつてゐるのだ。若し吾々が不合理に苦しめられたとするならば、恐らく夫れは、今日カナダに於て行はれてゐるデモクラシーが其の細目に於て不完全なるが爲であらう。

しかも、吾々のカナダに於ける滿足なる將來は、デモクラシーを消滅させるところのあらゆる勢力を打敗り、それを保持することに於てのみ存するのであると言ふも過言ではないのだ。吾々は其の生長と改善に機會を與へるであらう。さすれば、吾々は何時の日にかは他のカナダ人と平等なる基礎の上に於いて夫れを享受することが出來るのである。

勉學を續る二世たち

移動第三年目の新年は近づきつつあるが、カナダ全土にわたる日系學生の大方は、此の事實にさまたげられることなしに、來るべきクリスマス期の試驗にそなへて懸命に勉强してゐる。

マギル大學の評議員會が日系學生の入學を拒否することに決定したといふ思はしからぬ報道はあつたが、日系二世學生はキシメンデー、ハイスクール、[illegible]ヴアーシテーに於て[illegible]つゝあるといふことは[illegible]とであるッ、アルバータ[illegible]ールの一イスクールで[illegible]試驗[illegible]らないことに[illegible]たが、お蔭[illegible]のあつたことを[illegible]の日系生徒の[illegible]であり、[illegible]からの[illegible]達、イスクールの[illegible]せられ、[illegible]から[illegible]のプライヴエート・ハイスクールとして承認せられたので今後は[illegible]イクトリア・まで[illegible]のチャンスを受けなくともよいことになつたといふ。其の他から來る[illegible]も、移動者は差別されることなく學校に入學を許されてゐると言ひてゐる。

カナダの敎育界の[illegible]に[illegible]日系二世が[illegible]の[illegible]に[illegible]れてゐる[illegible]的[illegible]をつかんで[illegible]けてゐることを知り得るのは[illegible]いてゐである。

カズロー・レター

梅月高市

「インテリゲンチヤの將來を考へて東行の決心をなし、高校を排してこゝに來たことを、今では喜んでをります。晝はガリージに働き、夜は一週二晩ずつ工業學校に通つてをります。將來のことは今から斷言は出來ませんが、希望をもつて生活のために戰ひ努力することは、たとへ困難であつても男として愉快です」

これはオンタリオ州南部の都市に再定住した一友人からの手紙の一節であります。彼は湖畔に居る頃、永い間組合運動で私達と苦勞をともにしてきた同志の一人で、既に四人の子供の父であります。働いて家族を養ひながら、其の上にもなほ勉學を續ける彼の若々しさ、その努力ぶりには頭が下る思ひであります。

次の一節も、以前組合運動に關係してゐた家庭の娘で、最近東部に移つた人から出發前によこした手紙の部拔きです。

「——私が日頃から、組合といふことを子ども等と共によく話してゐましたので、テー子は東部に移つて仕事をするやうになつてから直に組合に加入したと、とても喜んでゐます。手紙を書く度毎に組合は人種的差別がなく白人と肩をならべて働いて居ると申してをります。私はいつも彼女に感謝してゐるのです。テー子は自分と四人の兄弟のコツクをしながら晝は工場で働きつゝ、昨年の九月から今年の六月までにドレスメーキングの夜學校へ通ひ、時寄せた錢はミシン・スクールに入れるなど、私に代つて弟達の世話をしてくれたのですから……。」

湖畔に於ける日本人の勞働組合運動は、排日對應と、敎育運動の感を餘り出るものではなかつたのですが、それでも長い間の苦鬪は決して無駄ではなかつたことを、お互に、振り返つて見ることが出來るのは愉快ではありませんか。

〇

前號に掲載されたカズロー・ハイスクールのトムソン校長のお話は、私達に大きなヒントを與へるものではないでせうか。「親たちが、若しカナダに生活しカナデアンとして子どもを育てるのであるならば、カナダの傳統をハツキリと理解するやうにつとめねばいけない。日本流かカナダ流か、二つの中何れかをハツキリと選ばねば子供を無人格者にする危險がある」といふ點です。之は何も事新しい話ではなく、凡そ二十數年來も日本人社會の間に於て叫ばれて來たことなのですが、而も、未だに「古くして新しい」大切な事なのです。

「忠誠、不忠誠」——の問題に對して多くの人々が氣をくばつてゐるやうにきいてますが、結局は、落着くところは、此の人々の生活態度にかゝつてくる事だと思ひます。そして、これをきめるものはカナダが好きであるとか嫌ひだとかいふことよりも、もつと冷嚴なる經濟的要因にある筈です。それを土臺にして、ブラブラしない生活態度がきまつたら、そのつど生活の地への感謝も愛も湧き出てくるだらうし、更に進んで其の土地、其の國家を一層正しく導く運動への積極的なる協力も起つてくるわけのものであります。

往來、さうした運動に携はつてゐた人々の多くが、戰爭のショツクを次第に克服して、力を取戻しつゝある事を見得るのは、之れ大きな喜びでなければなりません。

米國側の「日本人歸還問題」

（ワシントン發）日系人の加州歸還許可は大統領選擧が濟んだら緩和されるだらうといふ噂があり最近加州のソーシアル・ウエルフエア首腦ウオーレンバーグ氏が「十一月十五日以後には移動日本人は加州にそろ〳〵歸り始めるだらうと思ふ」と發表したのに對し陸軍省では「斯る決定なし」と之を否定してをり、マイヤー轉住局長も何等の情報を得てゐないと言つて居る

（ロサンゼルス發）トパズ轉住所の落久保ドクターの加州歸還要請を拒否した西部防衛司令部では昨非檢事カー氏を通じて抗辯書を提出し「西部沿岸防衛地區に對する小規模の侵入と攻擊及サボタージュの危險——軍事行動採用の必要あるも——は何なる戰術[illegible]る」と說明してゐるが、[illegible]軍[illegible]では落久保氏の[illegible]生ずる際には必要とあらば軍[illegible]を[illegible]するであらうと言つてゐる。

（ロサンゼルス發）[illegible]界[illegible]として日系人に對する[illegible]沿岸[illegible]は「全[illegible]する日系人除外令」から「[illegible]」に[illegible]の上[illegible]を[illegible]へる[illegible]には[illegible]を許し[illegible]られる[illegible]には許可しない方針である[illegible]かとなつたが、その[illegible]れた[illegible]ボストン轉住所の日系人[illegible]の[illegible]試[illegible]に[illegible]し[illegible]者だけには[illegible]を許可し、三[illegible]は不許可の通告を與へた。

カナダに於ける日本人取扱ひ

オタワ政府勞働省の報告書（一）

日本人の登錄開始

カナダに於ける日本人の登錄は一九四一年三月からマウンテッドポリスによつて開始されたが同年末の登錄者數は次の如くであつた

カナダ生	六、三三八
歸化人	七、四八三
ナショナル	一〇、七〇〇
米國市民	一四
合計	二四、五三五

▲日本在住者

	（子供）	（大人）
カナダ生	四四	二九
歸化人	五四三	四八
ナショナル	八九六	一、一二八
合計	一、四八三	一、二〇五

▲カナダ在住者

カナダ生	六、二五五
歸化人	六、八九二
ナショナル	九、六七六
米國市民	一四
合計	二二、八三七

右の登錄に於ては十六歳以下の子供は父母の國籍の中に加へてあるのでカナダ生れ、歸化、日本人ナショナルの數の分析は正確なものではない。子供は十六歳になると共にマウンテッドポリスに登錄しなければならぬ事になつてゐる。

國籍別に示された日本人數

次は一九四一年の國勢調査の統計であるが國籍別に見たものである

カナダ生	一四、一一九
歸化人	三、一五九
ナショナル	五、九二四
米國市民	二二
合計	二三、二二四

右の國勢調査によると四三・四パーセントは女で、五六・六パーセントは男になつてをり年齢別に見れば割合（パーセント）は次の通り

	男	女
子供（十九歳まで）	三九	五〇
青年（二〇－三四）	二三	二四
壯年（三五－五九）	三一	二五
老年（六十歳以上）	七	一

○カナダに於ける日本人中殆ど二万二千はビーシー州に居住してゐたのであるが其の又大部分の者は沿岸及フレザーヴァレーに居たのである。そして約半數は都市や大きな町で次の產業に集結してゐた

（一）漁業……南部ビーシー州及び晩香坡島の沿海、漁業關係のキャナリー及造船所働きを含む

（二）木材產業……ビーシー州沿岸の伐木場とソーミル

（三）農業……フレザーヴァレーの野菜及小果物栽培

（四）雜業……晩市及ヴイクトリアに於けるレストラント、ドライクリーニング、テーラーイング、グロッセリー及フルーツ店、ガーデナー、家庭働き等の小ビズネスと雜業。

一九四一年までの二十年間に於てビーシー州における日本人の漁業及木材產業就働者が減少し、それに應じて農業と製造業者の數が增加したことが示されてゐる。この同じ期間内に於けるビーシー州の日本人家庭の平均人數は約四人で、出生率は西洋人の標準と同じないしは下であつた。一九四一年の國勢調査による配偶關係のパーセンテージは次の通り

	男	女
獨身者	六一	五八
既婚者	三六	三八
ヤモメ	三	四

在加三十年にして猶同化せぬ者

カナダに三十年も四十年もすんで居る年の行つた者で一九四一年に至るもまだカナダ人社會に同化してゐない者が多數あつた。斯うした男女は農村又は漁村で普通には日本人同志の間にのみ居り、カナダ人の生活と慣習に同化しようとしなかつた。此の點で彼等はカナダ内各地の他の小さな移民集團と似たところがある。

取扱ひに困難な「歸加二世」

教育ハ異常なる關心をもつ日本人

相當數の日系兒童は父母に連れられ又は送り還されて日本の親戚の許にすみ一年から十二ケ年間日本の學校に入つた。開戰の時之れらの日本に未だ居る日系兒童數は千五百名に達してゐた。之れらの「歸米二世」は恐らくは日系カナダ人の十パーセントに當るであらうが、多くの點で取扱ひに最も困難なるグループである。或る兒童は普通の學校の放課後に日本語學校に通學させられた。

カナダ生れの日系人中特に都市や大きな町で育つた者の大部分は彼等が學問のために日本へ送られた者でない限り、彼等の父母との會話が出來る程度にしか日本語は習はなかつた。一九四一年の國勢調査によるとカナダの國語であるところの英語又はフランス語を話し得ないものは僅に一二・五パーセントしかなかつたといふ事は注意すべきことである。日本人の教育への關心は、これも一九四一年の國勢調査に現はれてゐる次の統計（パーセンテージ）を見れば如何に高きかゞ判る

在學年數	男	女
四年まで	二八	三三
五年から八年	四四	四一
九年から十二年	二三	二二
十三年以上	五	四

二世にしてカナダの學校で教育されたものは、カナダの慣習と信條を受け容れてゐる。彼等のうちリーダーの或るものは、他の人種的少數群の場合に於けると同樣に產業、商業及學問の各種分野に於いて非常によくやつて來た。

ビーシー州に於ける日本人は、他の東洋人同樣英國臣民でも州、領とともに參政權を持たなかつた。それと共にビーシー州法によつて彼等はビーシー州内の官有林に働く事を禁止されてゐた。（此の法律は一九四三年の初めに領の閣令によつて停止された）其のほか彼等が數種の職業に就くことを禁じてゐるなど或る程度の制限がある

▲右の參政權問題に關しては一九四四年七月にオタワ政府の國務大臣から領選擧法修正案が議會に提出されて通過し、日系人にして防衛區域から移動したもので ロッキー以東に居住してゐるものは戰時中領の參政權を差止められる事になつた。

秋深む

マグナペー　西　しづ

秋思よタシンソン河ないかだ男の朝げとりつゝ下りゆきけり

きおひつゝアップル摘みに出でゆく若人たちの顏の明るき

マグナペー　ゆ　み

瀨に顏洗ひつゝ山脈の線の細きを夫と語り合ひ

白樺の木立の中に井戶ありて落葉おびつゝもの濯ぎする

さびしさを感じて鳴く鳥よグルーゼ！冬は近しと日毎きて鳴く

アルバタ　森　命

大波の寄するかと思ふ音立てゝ秋風吹くよアルバタの野は

嵐ふきカヨテの叫び聲すごし秋の荒野の夕ぐらみに

若葉

トロント　杜　子

學名の札を殘して青葉かな

首のべて物乞ふ鹿や露葉雨

窓に降る落葉氣にしつ妻病めり

子を叱り心わびしや庭落葉

ニューカナディアン新年特別號

名刺交換廣告を御利用下さい

○遠からずクリスマスと新年が參ります。各地に散在せられる皆樣は益々御健勝にて御越年のことゝ察し上げます。ニューカナディアンは、例年のやうに十二月末にクリスマスと新年の特別號を發刊いたします。何卒例年の名刺交換廣告欄御利用方を御申込下さい。

○この特別號廣告欄は、皆樣の御家族を始め各戰線の一助にして頂くと共に、カナダ各地に散在して居られる皆樣に、之を通して年末年始の挨拶を交はし合ひ、お互にいづこへ落着かれてゐるかを知友諸氏に知らせ合ふ便宜にもして頂かうといふ心組からであります。七十五仙で三千の家庭に賀狀を送るに等しいことであります。

名刺交換廣告料金

▲英語で御名前と住所＝七十五仙 一吋のサイズは一弗五十仙

▲日本語で御名前と英語で住所＝七十五仙、一吋は一弗五十仙

▲日英兩語で御名前と英語の住所＝一弗、一吋のサイズは二弗

▲家族の御名前を加へる場合＝一人につき二十五仙宛增す

▲申込締切期日＝十二月二日、早いほどよく、英文欄にある申込用紙を使つて、手數を省くため前金で御申込下さい

◎

○特別號への投稿も大に歡迎します。題目は問いません。紙面の關係上簡潔を尊び、東西に願ひます。紙上の匿名は可なるも住所姓名は附記願ひます）

米國の輿論が好轉

日系米兵の各戰線に於る奮戰で

【サンビルス發】當地で演說したマイヤー轉住局長は「日系二世に對する米國の輿論は各戰線に於ける日系米兵の勇敢なる奮戰ぶりが報道せらるゝに從ひ漸次好轉しつゝある」と述べ既に一万人からの日系米兵がイタリー戰線から太平洋戰線にかけて出征してゐることを指摘した。（米陸軍省發表によると各戰線で今日まで戰死せる二世兵士は二千八百名以上に達してゐる。）

△

【フランス内米第七軍本部發】シカゴ・トリビユーン紙のコーマン通信員は最近南部戰線米第七軍に加はり戰鬪しつゝある日系部隊を訪ひ正岡マイク伍長と會見したが同伍長は日系米兵は次の五つの目的をもつて戰つてゐるのだと語つてゐる。

第一には米國の勝利のためにたたかふこと

第二には米國に於ける我々の將來を保證するために身を以て米國人たることを實證すること

第三には米國人と米國軍の我々に對する信賴をかち得ること

第四には我々はアメリカ人であつて日本の軍國主義に共鳴するものではないことを實證して人種的偏見主義者の主張を覆へすこと

第五には此の戰爭は黃人種の鬪爭であるとする日本の宣傳を打ち消すにあるが、實際に於て此の戰爭はイデオロギーとイデオロギーの、思想對立戰であるのだ。

右の正岡マイク氏は全米日系市民協會の書記長だつた人で一九四三年の春「我等は米國に對する信義をあくまで守らなければならぬ、今こそは、銃後我々の忠義が決して疑はれないこと、我々が軍事的必要の理由でもつて所在立ち退きなどを命ぜられないこと、また我我の子孫が再びバーブドワイヤの圍の中で自由を拘束されないやうに保證するために、身を以て積極的前進的な方途をとらなければならぬのだ」と堂々しき聲明を發して眞つ先きに米國軍隊に志願した人である。

【ワシントン發】[illegible]戰線の米軍に十六名の日系兵が下士官として[illegible]ことが正式に發表されたが中には一人で十六名もの日本兵を捕まへた武勇者もある。

【スポーケン發】ワシントン大學出でミリアリー戰鬪の米軍に參加八ケ月間奮戰して負傷目下當地の病院にある山内ジョージ伍長は「我我は米國人として認められる爲に白人の兵隊以上に奮戰してゐるのだ」と記者に語つてゐる。

Two Sides of the Question

By Barry Mather

Up in Kaslo, the council has unanimously pas... a resolution asking that the Japanese who are content at Kaslo centre be left in their present homes until permanent ones are found for them on the prairies or in the east.

Up in Chilliwack some 800 people at a political rally have unanimously opposed the Japanese coming back after the war.

These news items make more sense than some of the speeches about what to do with the Japanese.

If I lived in Kaslo I am sure that I would want the Japanese to stay. They mean more prosperity for district.

If I lived in Chilliwack I am sure that I would want the Japanese to stay away. They mean more competition, less money for white producers and merchants.

In other words, all this fuss about whether Canada should sent the B. C. Japanese east of the Rockies or back to Japan has nothing to do with the insignia of the rising sun or the Union Jack.

It has to do with the sign of the dollar.

And it is self-interest, not patriotism, that moves the politicians who are seeking votes by promising to ship all the Japs to Tokyo or, at least, to Medicine Hat.

By and large, the B. C. Japanese were a devilish industrious, clannish and cheap-living sort of people. And plenty of white employers were not ashamed to exploit their low-wage vulnerability.

So it is easy to see why a lot of us disliked the Japanese—or, rather, disliked their effect upon our standard of living.

This is rather an important distinction.

For, actually, whether a man's name happens to be Matsumoto or MacPherson has very little to do with our feeling toward him. The thing that really concerns us is his effect upon our own good and welfare.

Thus, whether it was Matsumoto or MacPherson who was cutting into my grocery trade, or getting hold of some farm land I wanted, I think it would be equally easy for me to believe that the place for Matsumoto or MacPherson was Japan, or Scotland, or East of the Rockies, or anywhere else far removed from me.

It is always easier to see a flesh and blood competitor than it is to see the maladjustments of an economic order.

With this in mind, I doubt if it will really make much difference whether the B. C. Japanese come back to B. C. after the war or are sent to Palestine.

Personally though, I am inclined to favor treating the law-abiding members of the B. C. Japanese in a law-abiding manner.

The average B. C. Japanese has probably just about the same wants as I have. I wouldn't be surprised, for instance, if he wanted to make a good, comfortable living.

There are surely enough people around to see that he attempts to do this without breaking any law, using unfair competitive tactics or working for less than union wages.

If he lives up to these conditions we have no just reason to debar him.

If we debar him for unjust reasons we will be piling up future trouble for ourselves.

I for one like to think that I am as able a man as the average B. C. Japanese.

—Vancouver News Herald.

Dispersal Is Best Policy

(From The Kootenaian)

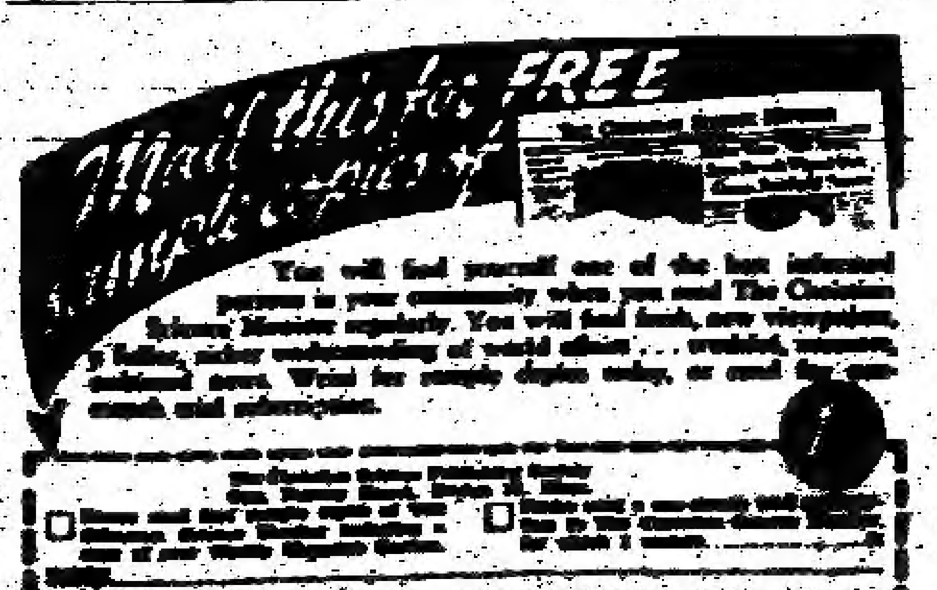
When the Prime Minister of Canada enunciated the Governments policy with respect to the Japanese evacuees in the Kootenays and in other parts of the interior of B. C., we felt that at last there would be an end to the political and race baiting of the Canadian Japanese. But after the wave of misconstruction that greeted the recent resolution of the Kaslo City Council, by the Daily press of the Province, and later by several letters in our paper and others, we have come to the conclusion that these people who misquote and misconstrue, do so designedly to stir up racial hatred and political discord.

There is one thing sure; after our visit to the Coast cities, where racial hate has been brought to a white heat, by those who have always fought against the so-called unfair industrial competition of the Japanese, we could strongly advise our Japanese to settle anywhere else in Canada, if they wish to be treated fairly as Canadians.

If Hon. Mr. King's proposals are carried out, we can see no reason why several Japanese families to a town, could not be absorbed without any suggestion of race feeling or social or political friction. In their own interests, those Japanese who desire to become full-fledged Canadians, are very properly making arrangements to stake out their future homes on the prairies, or in the East.

Insofar as disloyal Japanese are concerned, a Federal Commission has been set up to segregate these from the Canadian Japanese, and they will be naturally deported to their homeland after the war. We were surprised when we learned that some 40% of the Kaslo Japanese were said to have elected to return to Japan; but this high figure was accounted for when it was explained to us that many of the Nisei who are minors and in their twenties, will choose to follow their parents rather than break up family life, no matter what their personal feelings are.

So far as we can see, every loyal Japanese in Kaslo will eventually find homes farther east. There is nothing in Kaslo to appeal to the Japanese people as a permanent home. We are too far from large markets for gardeners; and there is no commercial fishing in this country. So far as we know, there is not a business man in Kaslo but hopes and expects that in a year or two at longest, our friends, the Kaslo Japanese, will be placed, carefully and happily in permanent homes farther east in Canada, where they will be welcomed for their industry, thrift, culture and Canadian loyalty.



Pattering...

By N. M.

And so we finally moved out of Lakeside Villa One.

Not that we wanted to and not that we were bothered too much by our now-too-acrobatic mice, but it was getting cold at Lakeside Villa and the Villa is a summer cottage.

Moving wasn't an easy job. Odds and ends which had accumulated during the Villa made up most of the stuff we had to carry to our new home.

We had gone in with only a clothes bag and a suitcase. We came out with almost two clothes bag full and a dozen shopping bags full of junk.

The move was accomplished in no less than four hours to the house several hundred yards away, so you can imagine how much stuff we had. But we had to carry everything — sheer manpower, ahem!

Sam came down early (?) in the morning and found us still in bed—a hangover from the night before. Naw, not from a binge, just an overdose of night life.

He came down and hauled us out of bed and started us off packing the bed. We didn't have any breakfast—but he did.

The guy seemed to take pleasure in making us work but he finally had to give up when we went on a sit' down strike. We were ready to drop, our stomachs were gurgling protestations for food and our knees were like rubber. And so, in true bachelor style, we heated up a couple of cans of spaghetti and opened up a can of spork and had our brunch at 2 p.m.

Lazy people always seem to try to find the easy way out of things and usually end up with doing it the hard way. At least I found it so.

We had to cart things only a couple of hundred yards. Why not, suggested yours truly, put everything on the bed and trundle it along the road. Good idea, they agreed. So we piled up everything we could lay our hands on to the bed and started pushing . . . .

But it bogged down on us. The dirt road literally swallowed up the small wheels and it eventually ended up with two of us carrying the whole load—but I just gave morale support.

Our new home is a mess yet.

Everything is scattered everywhere. The only place with even a vestige of orderliness is the bedroom because we have to sleep there.

But we're gradually settling down.

We hated to leave Lakeside Villa One. It kinda grew on us after a while. Our flower bed which we forgot to water during the summer months is now in full bloom. Sweet peas, snap dragons, pansies, nasturtiums and alysiums are still blossoming forth in bright hues. Our pet mice have no doubt relocated again to our neighbors at Lakeside Villa Two. These things we miss. No more will the Villa quiver in indignant protest against the rampaging residents within.

We had a welcoming committee to greet us the day we moved into our present residence. As if we didn't have enough of them too . . .

Either the mice like us so much or we like them, the whole place is over run with them.

The first night a mouse crawled into a coat pocket and chewed up a precious chocolate bar. The next night, they bored a tunnel through our flour bag. Playful little creatures.

And so we're in the process of exterminating them.

* * *

Sadie Hawkins day? When gals are on the warpath with full war paint. Faithful followers of the adventures of Li'l Abner Yokum in the funnies will know that.

And the guys and girls in the interior housing centres all seem faithful followers of that sacred part of a newspaper, the "[illegible]" page. Else, why would they talk about it?

A Letter on Tashme Doings

Dear Emy:

Last Sunday, October 29, the parents of the Hayabusa players held a large banquet for the team. It was reported that there were well over 100 guests present. There were the usual speeches and presentations. The master of ceremonies was genial Barry Kumano.

On November 4, the Tashme Scouts held an Indoor Track Meet in the "D" building. When I arrived, the hall was already full. The Cubs, 50 in number, in their navy shirts, looking very cherubic, sat in one corner of the hall. The Scouts in full uniform, divided into troops "A", "B", and "C" sat next. The Girl Guides and their leaders in uniforms sat along the side. About 400 spectators sat around the hall talking and laughing through the blaring music. There were several visitors present, including 7 Vancouver Scouts who took part in some of the events.

Scoutmaster Shige E. Yoshida was m. c. for the evening. Some of the items on the programme were cossack and shuttle relays, first aid relay where the unfortunate patients were suffering the agonies of a sprained right ankle and a fractured collar bone to boot. Then there was the estimation quiz to test the scouts' powers of calculation, semaphoring and floor dips. The quarter staff exhibition was very interesting. So was the knot tying where all the scouts seemed to be able to tie intricate knots in no second flat.

But the most comical spectacle was "blind boxing" where two opponents were put in their respective corners in the ring, and blind folded. Then each put up his dukes and started circling the ring in quest of his foe. They usually walked smack into each other and then the fun began. Sometimes they would be back to back almost, swinging away at empty air. The poor ref occasionally got in the way and one of the boxers would quite unwittingly start giving him a thorough drubbing on his poor defenceless ribs, all the while he (the ref) was shouting, "hey, not me, go easy!" Honestly it was just like the Madison Square Gardens. The cheer leaders had their groups shouting and cheering on their buddies.

But the evening passed all too quickly amid all the excitement, and Troop "B" again received the silver trophy for gaining the most points during the evening. Troop "C" also received a cup for the first aid Championship. Troop "A" followed very closely but unfortunately, they didn't get the trophy this time. Oh well, there's always the next time for Troop "A".

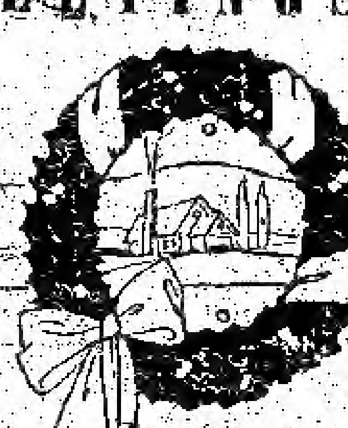
Honestly, Emy, you should see the great improvements the Scouts have made since you saw them last. I wonder how the Slocan and other interior housing centres are getting on with their scouting.

Snow has crept down farther on the mountains, and I can hardly wait to go skating again. Hallowe'en passed very quietly in Tashme, except for the odd bits of well decayed fruit and shovelfuls of gooey mud flung into the night school classrooms by pranksters.

Well, that's all the news this time.

"C. O."

GREETINGS for



Christmas and the New Year

THIS jolly old gent is reminding you that another special issue of The New Canadian is being planned to bring you reading of interest and pleasure.

WILL you give needed support to the issue by putting in the traditional greetings of good will and cheer to friends, relatives and acquaintances all over Canada?

JUST clip and mail the coupon as soon as possible before December 2nd.

The New Canadian, Kaslo, B. C.

● I enclose the sum of $........., for which I wish you to publish my season's greetings in your special number as checked below:

	½ col. inch	1 col. inch
(英語で氏名) In the English Section	( ) 75c	( ) $1.50
(日本語で氏名) In the Japanese Section	( ) 75c	( ) $1.50
(日英両語で) In English and Japanese	( ) $1.00	( ) $2.00

(For each additional name of a member of the family, just add 25c)

NAME: ....

ADDRESS: ....

News Notes Across Canada...

[illegible] TO HOLD SECOND ELECTION

WINNIPEG, Man.—The second election of the Manisei club, is slated for November 16, at 8 p.m. at the St. Stephens Hall. The first successful term of the Manisei since its inception early this year will end with a wind up dance to be held on Friday, November 17 commencing at 8 p.m. at the St. Stephens Hall. All members are urged to attend both the dance and election meeting.

The Manisei, organized by Niseis in Manitoba last spring, was led by president Elmer Oike and has aided in many ways to improve the relationship between Nisei Canadian and fellow Manitobans.

Rev. Akagawa at Tashme Speaks on Manitoba

TASHME, B. C. — Rev. Y. Akagawa, who was touring the interior towns following the United Church Conference at New Denver, made a brief four day stopover here and spoke to a large gathering on October 30 on conditions and the everyday evacuee life in Manitoba.

Also addressing the audience was Rev. W.R. McWilliams, who spoke on the recently announced Prime Minister King's dispersal policy.

A welcome party, sponsored by the United Church was held for the visiting minister from Morris, Man.

On Sunday October 29, Rev. Akagawa conducted the service at the Tashme United Church.

He left for Manitoba on October 31. He said that he planned to visit southern Alberta districts before completing the return trip to Manitoba.

Miss M. Ryan, active Missionary worker and kindergarten teacher here, recently transferred to Vancouver where she will take over the post of "hospital visitor."

Ontarioites Petition for Transfer of Rev. Shimizu

HAMILTON, Ont. — A petition to the United Church Home Mission's Board to request the transfer of Rev. K. Shimizu, well known United Church minister now in Kaslo, B. C. is circulating here and in many of the other eastern centres.

Among the reasons presented in the petition is that Isseis are in need of the services of such a minister owing to language difficulties.

It is pointed out that large numbers of single young people in the east are without guardianship and are not attending church and participating in church activities as in former days. It is also stated that evacuees in the east require assistance in making adjustments to their new environment.

Rev. Shimizu at present is travelling between Kaslo and New Denver every other week to take charge of church services in the two centres.

Snow Falls in South Alberta Just as Harvest Completed

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Snow began to fall in most of the southern Alberta districts last week with six inches blanketing some areas.

The snowfall began with the sugar beet almost completely harvested, in most areas over 90% of the beets have been dug up.

Officials report that ideal harvesting conditions prevailed throughout the entire topping season and said that tonnage would probably exceed 335,000 tons.

The beets were reported to be in excellent condition and officials stated that heating in the huge piles which spoiled a large volume of beets last year, was unlikely to occur again.

The movement of refined beet sugar is light, T. G. Wood, district manager of Canadian Sugar Factories, Ltd. said. This was attributed to the possibility of consumers having already used up their coupon quotas.

The Raymond and Picture Butte factories are running smoothly and present prospects are that the mills will run longer than last year, carrying on operations well into January reported the Lethbridge Herald.

The Diamond City district reported an average yield of 11 to 12 tons per acre.

Kaslo Y. P. A. Basketball League Begins This Week

KASLO, B. C. — Casaba artist hit their strive Monday night as the first game of the K.Y.P.A. basketball season got underway. The late start in the season was due to the long negotiations made to acquire a gym.

A four team loop has been organized and games are to be played twice a week on Monday and Wednesdays. A two team girls' league has also been set up and games are also played twice a week.

Shig Suyama, president last year, was again elected to head the 1944-45 season at a election meeting held last month. Others on the executive are: Lefty Nakamura, vice president; Mitz Tanaka, secretary; Kim Takeda, treasurer; Tani Kosaka and Shig Akada, social convenors.

Coldwell Urges Fair Treatment for Niseis

WINNIPEG, Man.—M. J. Coldwell, CCF leader in an address here Tuesday urged that Canadian born Japanese loyal to Canada be treated as Canadians, the CP reported.

"Any Japanese who has attempted to help Japan or has in any way attempted to hinder our war effort should be interned now, punished after the war and, if warranted, deported to Japan," he said.

"But we have young Canadians of Japanese origin—if they are loyal, they ought to be treated fairly, regardless of their color, the same as any young Canadian is treated, lest we follow the methods of Adolf Hitler."

Personal Notes

FUKAZAWA—GIGA

Slocan was the scene as Shizuye, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Giga of Slocan exchanged marriage vows with Mr. Hajime Fukazawa of Lejac, B. C., second son of Mr. and Mrs. Inosaku Fukazawa on October 28 at the Slocan Catholic Church.

Baishakunins for the newlyweds were Mr. and Mrs. Y. Kada.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. Kunio Shinohara and daughter Kazuko Betty, wish to express sincere appreciation to their many friends in Kaslo for the many acts of kindness accorded them at the time of their departure for Hamilton and also for making their stay in Kaslo a pleasant one.

Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Onotera and family express their sincere thanks to friends in Kaslo, B. C. for the thoughtful kindnesses accorded them during their stay in that centre and at the time of their departure. They are now residing in Greenwood, B.C.

Three Hamilton families received a visit from the stork recently.

A baby girl—Etsuko Ruth—was born to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Umetsu on September 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Kenno became the proud parents of a baby boy on October 5.

And a baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. S. Koyama on October 19.

BAD WEATHER SLOWS LOGGING AT LUMBY

By S. Araki

LUMBY, B. C. Logging and sawmill operations at the H. Sigalet Sawmills are now going ahead after considerable delay owing to manpower shortage and bad weather.

Logging camps run by H. Sigalet and Company, Ltd. now employ thirty nine evacuees and twenty-three men in the sawmills.

Recent heavy rains washed out the roads making heaving hauling practically impossible on the 11 mile run from the Reiter Creek logging camp to the Sugar Lake Sawmill. It is estimated that two million feet of timber is now ready for shipment to the mills.

During the peak apple harvest season, many of the men were aiding in harvesting the bumper fruit crop.

Five trucks are now hauling from the Upper Logging camp where falling is expected to be completed this week. The loggers will be returning to the Squaw Valley Sawmill for winter cutting sometime in the middle of this month.

Poor road conditions have also left the Squaw Valley Mill with impending shortage of logs with only approximately 700,000 feet of ready cut timber on hand. In the meantime, the crews are preparing for winter cutting, slashing roads and making skidways.

Logging camps Nos. 1 and 2 are cutting logs for the Squaw Valley Mill.

The Noisy Creek camp, located 24 miles from Lumby, and situated beside Mable Lake is also logging. A new sawmill is under construction near bear and although the mill is not quite completed, two boom of logs are already awaiting to be cut. The mill is expected to start operating soon.

The logging camps and sawmills recently received reinforcements when a few of the roadcamps closed down during the summer. Twenty-three men transferred from the roadcamps to work in the woods and mills.

Kamloops Charges Disperal Is Futile

KAMLOOPS, B. C.—Stating that the dispersal policy announced last August by Prime Minister King is "futile, conciliatory and impossible to carry out," the Kamloops Board of Trade in a letter to the Prime Minister reiterated their statement of April 1942 that all Japanese resident in Canada be deported.

Using the same old time worn accusation that a great number of Japanese immigrants came to Canada as agents and that naturalized and Canadian born Japanese are still under the control of Japanese government, the Board of Trade declared that "the opportunity of clearing the country of this body of undesirable and unassimilative persons will not occur again."

The Board of Trade charged that the Japanese in Canada are merely awaiting the chance commit acts of sabotage and other subversive activities. "We wonder if Japanese who have not taken part in any demonstration or who have not been guilty of any act of sabotage are to be considered loyal to Canada. If this is to be the standard of judgment, your policy is certainly indefinite," the letter stated.

The dispersal policy was charged as impractical because "as is well known the climate and conditions in British Columbia make it very attractive for the Japanese. How are you going to prevent these people from drifting back to British Columbia as soon as conditions in Canada become normal?"

With the lifting of the present restraint now placed on the Japanese, the Board of Trade claimed that the government would be unable to prevent the Japanese from congregating in their own settlements.

"It is freely stated by soldiers who have been in the services and also by civilians that "when the boys return they will settle the question," the letter stated.

In concluding the Board of Trade declared: "we predict that in 25 years the people of Canada will look upon your action in this matter as a blot on your administration."

Five Hawaii Nisiettes Enlist for WAC Training

HONOLULU, T. H.—Many American women of Japanese ancestry have applied for enlistment in the Women's Army Corps, following the recent announcement of the opening of WAC training for women from the Territory of Hawaii.

After the women have enlisted, it was announced that they will be sent to the mainland for training. They will be given physical examinations at hospitals in Hawaii, but will not be issued any army issue clothing until they report to their training centre on the mailand reported the Pacific Citizen.

It is not known whether the volunteers from Hawaii will be kept together in one unit, but, they will be made available for general assignment after they complete their training.

Five Nisciettes were reported as volunteering with the opening of the enlistment.

RELAXATION OF COAST RESTRICTION STORY DENIED BY U. S. WAR DEPT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A War Department spokesman denied on October 31 that there has been a decision to permit persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from California to return to that state after November 15.

The denial followed a statement by Charles Wollenberg, California Director of Social Welfare, who declared in Sacramento on October 30 that he had an idea" that the evacuees "will begin to filter back" to California after that date, reported the Pacific Citizen.

A statement from the office of the Undersecretary of War declared that no such decision was made.

Wollenberg had charged in a meeting of Governor Warren's Cabinet that he had been asked by deputies of the WRA from Washington to sound out sentiment in California countries on returning the evacuees to the state.

TWO GRANTED PERMITS TO RETURN TO PROTECTED AREA

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Two Japanese-American plaintiffs in the pending injuction suit to restrain the military from preventing their return to the Pacific coast have been advised that their return to the evacuation area is not objectionable to the Western Defense Command, the Pacific Citizen reported.

Three other Nisei petitioners, however, were turned down on individual exclusion orders. No specific reason for continued exclusion of the three was made known. Each of the excluded individuals was offered a hearing by a board of officers. A similar hearing was recently held for Dr. George Ochikubo but was refused a permit to return to the coastal area.

U. S. Attorney Charles H. Carr said last week that Army officials would use physical and military force to prevent Dr. Ochikubo from returning to the military area from which he is excluded. The U. S. Attorney declared that there was danger of a small-scale invasion and danger of sabotage and espionage.

OBITUARY

YUKIO SAIMOTO

The death is reported of Yukio Saimoto, 24, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Kunimatsu Saimoto of Minto, B. C. formerly of Steveston, who passed away at the New Denver Sanatorium on October 30.

Final funeral rites were ministered on November 1 at the New Denver Buddhist Church. Rev. S. Asaka and Rev. D. Katatsu officiated.

Relocees In October

MONTREAL, Que.—Mrs. Aki Suefuji and 2 children, Lemon Creek, B. C.; Mrs. Kiyoye Sugiman, Tatsuo Sakauye, Slocan City, B. C.; Shime Enna and 1 child, Chiyoko Bessie Sakamoto and 2 children, Yuriko Amy Horizaki, Haruko Shinohara and 1 child, New Denver, B. C.

ONTARIO

CHAPLEAU, Ont.—Kunji Kubota, Jintaro Teramura, Princeton, B. C. EAST YORK TOWNSHIP, Ont.—[illegible], Greenwood, B. C.; Nasa Yamamoto, Slocan, B. C.; Hattie Dorothy Shikatani, New Denver, B. C.; Kazuko Shimoda, Kaslo, B. C. FORT WILLIAM, Ont. — Margaret [illegible] Asano, Slocan City, B. C. HAMILTON, Ont.—Shigeo Jack Takyama, Toshikuni Takeoka, [illegible], Slocan City, B. C.; Kazuko Lillian Takayama, and 1 child, New Denver, B. C.; [illegible] Yoshida and 4 children, Kaslo, B. C.; [illegible], Minto City, B. C. ISLINGTON, Ont — Nobuko Sakai, Minoru Nagahara, Slocan City, B. C. GUELPH, Ont.—Martha Yamazaki, Kaslo, B. C. LONDON, Ont.—Hideo Hiraki, East Lillooet, B. C. June Hasegawa, Tashme, B. C.; Sentaro Suzuki, Slocan City, B. C.

SASKATCHEWAN

ASSINIBOINE, Sask.—Kazuko Tamii, Greenwood, B.C. REGINA, Sask. [illegible] Nakagawa, Kiku Nakagawa and 1 child, Seiroku Nakagawa, Slocan B. C.

MANITOBA

ST. BONIFACE, Man.—Shigetoshi [illegible], Minto City, B. C. WHITEMOUTH, Man. — Sawaye and Geiji Oye and 3 children, Minto City, B.C. WINNIPEG, Man.—Shoji Takahashi, Bridge River, B. C.; Shizue [illegible], Kaslo, B. C.

ALBERTA

LACOMBE, Alta.—[illegible], Burns Lake, B. C.

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